Apology from an American citizen, for making suggestions respecting any matter of public concern, ould be out of place at any time, and more than ever when they relate to a matter of such magnitude as a revision of the Constitution of government of a great Commonwealth. Those which are here thrown out, may prove to be of little value; but even little is better than nothing; and, if anything is suggested which may happen to be serviceable to the Convention, or may help to form a correct public opinion, or even excite greater interest in the subject, I shall

have done the work of a good citizen. Instead of making these suggestions separately, I have thought it better to put them into the form of a plan of a Constitution. What is new, and what is old, will be readily perceived by those who are conversant with our present Constitution, and with the Constitutions of other States. They will see that the

Constitutions of other States. They will see that the portions which relate to the finances of this State and the title to land are unchanged, except in the form of expression, where there appeared to be an epportunity for condensation.

FLAN OF A CONSTITUTION.

We, the people of the State of New-York, acknewledging with gratitude the beneficence of Almighty God in permitting us deliberately and peaceably, without fraud, violence or surprise, to encose and form our own institutions, do hereby, in order to insure to ourselves and our posterity the blessings of freedom and order, establish this Constitution of Government for the State of New-York.

PART I.

Government for the State of New-York.

PART I.

FOUNDATION OF GOVERNMENT.

SECTION 1. All men are born free and equal in natural rights, some of which rights are inalienable; and among them the rights to life, to liberty, to property, and to the pursuit of happiness; and none of these can rightfully be surrendered, or taken away or abridged, except in such measure as may be necessary to reconcile them with the equal rights of others, or in punishment for crime.

SEC. 2. The end of political society is to protect and assist its members in the enjoyment of their natural rights, so that each may enjoy his own in their highest dovelopment without infringing upon those of others.

of others.

SEC. 3. The origin of political society is a compact, tacit or expressed, by which the whole people covenants with each person, and each person with the whole people, that all shall be governed for the compact content. SEC. 4. This State is a political society independent

mon end.

SEC. 4. This State is a political society independent of all others, except so far as its people with their ronsent have become subordinate to the United States, upon the terms of the Federal Constitution.

SEC. 5. The sovereignty of the people of this State is qualified only by the sovereignty of the United States in matters within their exclusive authority, under the Federal Constitution.

SEC. 6. Each member of this State owes a double allegiance; one to the United States in matters comprehended within the Federal Constitution, the other to this State in all matters not comprehended within the Alegiance in both cases is absolute; that to the United States cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the people of the United States, and that to this State cannot be withdrawn without the consent of the people of this drawn without the consent of the people of this

SEC. 7. Sovereignty resides in the whole body of SEC. 7. Sovereignty resides in the whole body of the people; all power under God is derived from them. No authority can be exercised over any citizen but such as is derived from them; and they may alter or abolish their Government at pleasure.

SEC. 8. It is, nevertheless, a fundamental maxim of free government that the people in their sovereign capacity act in no other manner than by establishing or changing their Constitution, and even then only by a soleran and authentic act of the whole people.

whole people.

SEC. 9. The Government of this State is purely representative, and the object of this Constitution is, as that of every Republican Government must be, to seems intelligence and housesty in the magistracy, and to define and limit their authority.

SEC. 10. A constitution is the supreme law, for all times and circumstances, in war as in peace; and, so long as it stands unchanged, it must receive absolute obedience from the whole people, and from every individual person in what place, office, or condition seever.

Sec. 11. The State is perpetual, and a change in its

Constitutional form of Government works no change in the laws or obligations of the State, except by exrises provision of the Constitution.

Sec. 12. All persons born in this State and resident therein, and all citizens of the United States resident in this State, constitute the people of the State, and every such person is a citizen and member of the State.

State.

Sec. 13. Though sovereignty resides in the whole body of the people, they may nevertheless rightfully delegate the choice of their magistracy to a lesser number.

Sec. 14. In this State the elective franchise is confided to all [male] citizens of the age of twenty-one years, who have been citizens and residents of the State for one year next before the election, except:

1. Those who have been convicted of infamous crime.

tion.

5. Those who have paid or furnished money, or other valuable thing, to influence an elector of this State in his vere, or to procure a nomination to office, or to influence a public officer in his official action, and those who have received any such money or thing. 6. Those who at the time of an election are, or

6. Those who at the time of an election are, or within one month previous thereto have been, public pamers, or prisoners under sentence for crime.

SEC, 15. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this State, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student in a sequency of learning; nor while kept at

the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student in a seminary of learning; nor while kept at an alms-house, or other exylum, at the public expense; nor while confined in a public prison.

Sec. 16. The registration of all persons entitled to vote at an election shall be made at least three days before the election, in such manner, and upon such reasonable proof, as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 17. All elections by the citizens must be by ballot, except for such town officers as may be directed by law to be otherwise chosen. The ballot may be deposited by the elector in person or transmitted with his indersement, duly authenticated, in such manner as may be provided by law.

PART II.

FRAME OF GOVERNMENT.

Sec. 18. The government of this State shall be vested in three separate departments: legislative,

SEC. 18. The government of this State shall be vested in three separate departments: legislative, executive, and judicial, all of which conjointly form the government. These departments must be kept distinct, so that neither shall exercise the powers properly belonging to another department, except as expressly provided by this Constitution. And no person holding office under one department shall at the same time exercise functions properly belonging to either of the others.

ARTICLE I.

THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 19. The Legislative Department of the Government of this State is vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which together shall be called the General Assembly of the State of New-York.

[General Assembly was the name formerly given to the legislative body of New-York. See the Dongan Charter granted to the City of New-York, section 7, and the act of 1732, confirming the charter, section 5. It was then "healthtor" which he according to the City of New-York, section 7, and the act of 1732, confirming the charter, section 5. It

seems fitter than "legislature," which is a generate expression, equally applicable to every kind of legislative body. "Assembly" is also more convenient for citation. Act of Assembly, like act of Congress, is a better expression than act of the Legislature.

The legislative body is called the General Assembly to Vermont, Rhode

The legislature body is called the Occasion Assembly in Vermont, Roace Talaud, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North-Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Tennesee, Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Arkanasa, and Iowa. In Oregon, it is called the Legislative Assembly. The lower house is called the House of Representatives in every State of the Union but seven, and in four only of these is it called the Assembly -that is to say, in New-York, New-Jersey, Wisconsin, and California. In these, and four others, viz: Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Texas, the whole body is named Legislature.]

four others, vis: Michigae, Minnesota, Mississippi, and Texas, the whole body is usual Legislature.]

SEC. 20. The Senate shall consist of 32 members.

SEC. 21. The Senate shall be divided into eight Senate districts. Until the rearrangement after the rearrangement after the other state census, the City and County of New-York shall constitute the first district; the Counties of Richmond, Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Westchester, Orange, Rockland, Putnam, and Dutchess, the second; the Counties of Columbia, Sullivan, Ulster, Greene, Albany, Schoharie, and Renssalaer, the third; the Counties of Warren, Saratoga, Washington, Essex, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Clinton, Montgomery, Hamilton, Fulton, and Schenectady, the fourth; the Counties of Ondaga, Oncida, Oswego, Herkimer, Jefferson, and Lewis, the fifth; the Counties of Otsogo, Delaware, Madison, Chenango, Broome, Tioga, Chenung, Tompkins, Cortland, and Schuyler, the sixth; the Counties of Livingston, Wayne, Seneca, Yates, Ontario, Steuben, Monroe, and Cayuga, the seventh; the Counties of Erie, Chautanqua, Cattarangus, Orleans, Nisgara, Genesee, Allegany, and Wyoming, the eightli.

SEC. 22. Each Senate District shall elect four Sen-

Wyoming, the eighth.

SEC. 22. Each Senate District shall elect four Senators, whose term of office shall be four years, except that the Senators first elected shall be classified by lot, so that one Senator in each district shall go out of office every year.

foffice every year. SEC. 23. A census of the State shall be taken every SEC. 22. A census of the State shall be taken every ten years, beginning in 1875, at which an enumeration of all the inhabitants shall be taken; and at the first session of the Legislature after each census, the Senate Districts shall be rearranged, so that each, consisting of contiguous territory, shall contain as nearly as may be an equal number of inhabitants; but no County shall be divided in the formation of a Senate District, unless it contains a population sufficient for two or more districts.

SEC. 22. A Expressurfatives shall be apparely closted.

SEC. 24. Representatives shall be annually elected.

Every electer may vote for one Representative, and any citizen of the State who shall receive at a general election two thousand five hundred votes, or more, for the office, shall be a member of the House of Representation for the complex two resentatives for the ensuing year.

[That our present system of representation works badly, scarcely any one is bold enough to deay. How we are to get a better is the only ques-

tion. The plan here given offers these advantages:

1 It will go far to destroy the present most demoralizing method of nomination, which seems to have been curiously contrived to give the people the semblance of a choice, while it takes from them the substance. people the semblance of a choice, while it takes from them the simulation.

2. It will give to minorities representatives proportioned to their numbers. The present plan fails in this respect entirely, since it is now possible for one party, with a majority in the whole State of only one hundred and twenty-eight, to elect every member of the lower house.

2. It will encourage a higher tone in public men. It must be admitted that those who most strive to be popular, the time-serving, the timid, are that those who most structure by the adoption of this plan, the inde-new most likely to be elected. By the adoption of this plan, the inde-pendent citizen will lose nothing by his independence; and, if he has im-pressed himself upon the minds of thinking men, he will be likely to have

4. The localization of candidates, which now leads to so much inconvenience, will have to give way to a more general and liberal plan.

Parties may often be, as now, divided in part territorially. Yet in a part
of the State, where a party is in a hopeless minority, there may be as
able men belonging to it as in any other; but, under our present method,
their voices never would be heard in the legislative councils. There
may be as able Democrats in St. Lawrence as in New-York, and as able
Republicans in New-York as in St. Lawrence; but at present the State
cannot have the agreless of one of them at the capital. Surely, this is cannot have the services of one of them at the capital. Surely, this

There are 750,000 voters in the State. Any citizen, he he in New York, in St. Lawrence, or in Chantauqua, who has the confidence of 2,500 voters, ving anywhere in the State, would be made their representative; and it rotes were equally distributed, there would be three hundred representatives. The number would be less, as the distribution became unequal. 6. By thus giving representation to the minority, we swold the neces sity of provisions, so common in constitutions, and so inadequate at best,

SEC. 25. A majority of each house shall constitute a SEC. 25. A majority of each nonse shall be the judge of quorum to do business. Each shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, choose its own officers, and determine the rules of its own proceedings. In the absence of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate shall choose a tem-

Lieutenant-Governor, the Senate shall choose a temporary President.

SEC. 25. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and publish the same, except such parts as may require secresy. The doors of each house shall be kept open, except when the public welfare shall require secrecy. Neither, without the consent of the other, shall adjourn for more than two days.

SEC. 27. For any speech or debate in either house, the members shall not be questioned in any other place.

place.
SEC. 28. Every bill must be printed, and a copy laid
upon the table of each member, or otherwise furnished
to him, at least 24 hours before its final passage; and
ne amendment shall be made within that time. But

these restrictions may be waived by unanimous con-

SEC. 29. No private or local statute shall be valid if it embraces more than one subject, or if that subject is not expressed in the title.

SEC. 50. No corporation shall be created or changed by special statute, or in any other manner than by a general statute, passed under sections 57, 58, 59 of this Constitution, or a general statute amending the

same.

SEC. 31. Every statute which imposes, continues, or revises a tax shall, without reference to any other statute, state distinctly the tax and the object to which it is to be applied.

SEC. 32. No law making a new appropriation, or a superportation, shall be

continuing or reviving an appropriation, shall be valid unless it distinctly specifies the sum appropri-ated, and the object to which it is to be applied; and it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any

it shall not be sufficient for such law to refer to any other law to fix such sum.

Sec. 33. No bill shall be passed without the assent of a majority of all the members elected to each house, and the question upon the final passage shall be taken immediately upon its last reading, and the yeas and nays entered on the journal.

Sec. 34. No person holding any office under the United States shall hold a seat in the General Assembly. And if any person after his election as a more bly. And if any person, after his election as a mem-ber thereof, is elected or appointed to any office under the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate

the United States, his acceptance thereof shall vacate his scat.

Sec. 25. Every appointment of a member of either House to a civil office in this State, made by the Governor during the term for which such member was elected, shall be void.

Sec. 26. The enacting clause of all bills shall be, "The People of the State of New-York, represented in General Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec. 37. The members of the General Assembly shall receive for their services such compensation as may be fixed by law. But no such law shall take effect, until the first day of January succeeding its enactment, except that the General Assembly, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, may fix the compensation of the members for that fession.

THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

SEC. 33. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for two years. A Licutenant-Governor shall be chosen at the same Sec. 14. In this State the elective franchise is confided to all [male] citizens of the age of twenty-one years, who have been citizens and residents of the State for one year next before the election, except. 1. Those who have been convicted of infamous crime.

2. Those who have been indicially declared to be of unsound mind.

3. Those who have made or become interested in a wager upon the result of the election.

4. Those who belong to a secret political association.

for Governor or for Lieutenant-Governor, the two Houses of the General Assembly at its next annual session shall forthwith, by joint balkst, choose one of

persons. c. 41. The Governor shall be Commander-inthose persons.

SEC. 41. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the military and naval forces of the State. He shall give to the General Assembly, by message, at every session, information of the condition of the State, and commend such measures as he shall judge expedient. He may on extraordinary occasions convene both Houses, or the Senate alone. He shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed.

SEC. 42. The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor shall at stated times receive for their services a composition to be established by law, which shall

shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation to be established by law, which shall neither be increased nor diminished after their election and during their continuance in office.

SEC. 45. The Governor shall nominate, and with the consent of the Senate appoint, all officers of the State, civil or military, whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for. But the General Atsemby may vest the appointment of such interior officers as it may think proper in the Governor alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of such Executive Departments as it may from time to time establish.

establish.
[The plan of electing the judges by popular vote, for short term been found to be fruitful of crits. A worse plan could scarcely be con-trived to degrade the judiciary and render justice uncertain. There is n occasion to enumerate those crils; we have only to look about us to see them. There must be a change.

What shall the change be? Two or three conditions are essential. In

the first place, the police justices and judges of other inferior criminal courts cannot continue to be elective without throwing the City of New-York into a condition of practical anarchy. In the next place, the judges for the higher courts cannot continue to be elective by districts without leaving the City of New-York under the control of the most corrupt polilical machinery. In the third place, the tenure of the office must be changed, if we would have an independent judiciary.

The best of all practicable schemes would seem to be that of the Pederal Constitution—judges appointed by the Executive, and holding during

ers (constitution—plages appointed by the fracture, and noting during good behavior. If experience is worth anything, it proves that.

There does not appear to be any good reason why the details of a judicial establishment should be settled by the Constitution. They may safely be left to the Legislative Department, if provision is made for the permanence and independence of the tribunals when once established. The wants of the people from time to time, as population increases and business takes new channels, will be in this manner best consulted.]

Sec. 44. The Governor shall have power to grant SEC. 44. The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, otherwise than upon impeachment, for all offenses except treason, upon such conditions and with such limitations as he may think proper, subject to any regulation which may be provided by law respecting the manner of applying therefor. Upon conviction for treason, he shall have power to suppose the execution of a capital sentence until suspend the execution of a capital sentence until thirty days after the opening of the next session of the General Assembly, which may dispose thereof in its discretion. He shall annually report the particu-lars of his action in each case of reprieve, commuta-tion, or pardon, in suck manner as may be prescribed by law

SEC. 45. In case of the impeachment of the Gover. nor, or his removal from office, or his death, resigna-tion, absence from the State, or other inability to dis

nor, or his removal from office, or his death, resignation, absence from the State, or other inability to discharge the powers and duties of the office, those powers and duties shall devolve upon the Lieutenant-Governor for the residue of the term, or until the disability ceases. But when the Governor, with the consent of the General Assembly, shall be out of the State in time of war, at the head of a military force thereof, he shall continue Commander-in-Chief of all the military forces of the State.

SEC, 46. The Lieutenant-Governor shall be President of the Senate, but shall have only a casting vote therein. If, during a vacancy in the office of Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor should be impeached, or removed, or should die, resign, be absent from the State, or become otherwise unable to discharge the powers and duties of the office of Governor, the President of the Senate shall take upon himself those powers and duties until the vacancy is filled or the disability cease.

SEC, 47. Every bill which passes the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it originated; which shall enter the objections at large on its journal and proceed to reconsider the bill. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of the members present, being a majority of all the members elected to that house, shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered; and, if there approved by a like vote, it shall become a law, notwithstanding the objections of the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Governor within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it has been presented to him shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the

turn, in which case it shall not be a law, unless signed by him within ten days after such adjourn-

ARTICLE III.

SEC. 43. The Judicial Department of the Government of this State shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the General Assembly may from time to time establish.

[The unity of the Executive should not be a question with those who are convergant with the existing governments of the State and City. Intelligence, honesty, singleness of purpose and responsibility, are the requisites for an executive officer. Intelligence and honesty are better obtained when the attention of the electors is concentrated upon a single person than when it is distracted with the choice of acceral. Singleness of purpose in the execution of the laws, cannot be secured if there are many milots tending in different directions, and many wills to thwart each lost, as our experience demonstrates.

The people, those who desire good laws, faithfully administered, have

by the people that they may trade upon the nominations in their party conventions. The question is susply between the real good of the people and the seeming good of the politicians. There ought to be no doubt

which shall win.]

Sec. 49. The Judges, both of the Supreme and the inferior Courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Sec. 50. The Supreme Court shall consist of seven or more Judges, one of whom shall be commissioned as Chief-Justice.

Sec. 51. An inferior court, once established, shall not be abolished without assigning the Judges which shall win.]

not be abolished without assigning the Judges thereof to other judicial duties, with at least equal

Sec. 52. The Judges of the Supreme Court may be

compensation.

Sec. 52. The Judges of the Supreme Court may be removed by resolution of the General Assembly, if a majority of all the members elected to each House concur therein. All other judicial officers may be removed by the Senate on the recommendation of the Governor; but no removal shall be made by virtue of this section unless the cause thereof be entered on the journals, nor unless the party complained of has been served with a copy of the complaint against him, and has had an opportunity to be heard in his defense. On the question of removal the yeas and nays shall be entered on the journals.

Sec. 53. An impeachment shall be made only by the vote of a majority of all the members elected to the House of Representatives, and shall be tried by a court consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor (except when the Governor is impeached), the Senate, and the Supreme Court; a majority of each being necessary to a quorum. Before proceeding to the trial, the members of the Court shall take an oath or affirmation, truly and impartially to try the impeachment, according to the evidence; and no conviction shall be had without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

Sec. 54. No officer shall exercise his office after his

members present.

SEC. 54. No officer shall exercise his office after his

SEC. 54. No officer shall exercise his office after his impeachment, until his acquittal.

SEC. 55. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office under this State; but the party impeached shall be liable to indictment and punishment according to law.

Sec. 56. No Judge, except a Justice of the Peace, shall hold any other office or public trust under the Government of the United States, of this State, or of any other States or country.

any other State or country.

INSTRUCTIONS AND LIMITATIONS.
ARTICLE L

DIRECTIONS TO THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.
SEC. 57. The General Assembly first chosen under
this Constitution, shall at its first session pass
statutes as follows: (1.) A statute for determining by proper proofs who are entitled to vote at any election, and for the registration of their names at least three days before the election.

The Civil and Penal Codes heretofore reported (2.) The Civil and Penal Codes heretofore reported by the Commissioners of the Code, or such portion of them as after examination in detail shall appear to be proper for enactment.

(3.) A statute providing for the incorporation of cities and villages for local government, whenever the population reaches a certain number within a

certain territory.

(4.) A statute providing for the incorporation of any three or more persons for any other lawful busi-

ness or purpose.

(5.) A statute providing for a public hearing before the proper committees, of persons advocating or opposing the passage of any bill, and for preventing by adequate penalties the soliciting of votes from members of the General Assembly in any other manner.

(6.) A statute providing for the compaisory attendance at a public or private school, for at least tiree months of every year, of every child between the ages of 8 and 16, whose health will permit its attendance.

(7.) A statute providing for the enrollment in the militia of all asic-bedied citizens between the ages of 18 and 45, with the exceptions mentioned in this Canstitution, and such further exceptions as may be deemed necessary; requiring every person corolled to farnish himself with arms, and dividing the militia into at least two classes, one of which, coa-

Is and 45, with the exceptions mentioned in this Constitution, and such further exceptions as may be deemed necessary; requiring every person corolled to farnish himself with arms, and dividing the militia into at least two classes, one of which, consisting of not less than 100,000 men, shall be at all times officered, disciplined, and in readiness for service; and all others shall be so arranged as tobe capable of ready organization. The same statute shall provide for the establishment of arsenals, containg munitions of war, sufficient for the use of all the militia in case of emergency.

If it aboult be thought that the 4th sub. of this seedles would epsite door to write for corporations of every kiel, it is to be closered that the experience of England justifies it. The English "Companies there are the control of Revision. This Council shall meet at the Capitol, of the Senate Districts, who together shall form a Council of Revision. This Council shall meet at the Capitol, on the first Monday of December following their experiences are not provided by law.

SEC. 104. The elections for such officers of the State as are elective by the people, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 104. The elections for such officers of the State as are elective by the people, shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, unless otherwise provided by law.

SEC. 104. The elections for such officers of the State as are elective by the people, shall be free for publication by any person.

SEC. 104. In order the better to secure the inviolation of the Senate Districts, who together shall be elected at the general election, in the year 1874, and every seven years thereafter, four Connectors in each of the Senate Districts, who together shall form a Council of Revision. This Council shall meet at the Capitol, of the Senate Districts, who together shall form a Council of Revision. The first Monday of December following the free for publicat

any lawful purpose, may, by subscribing their excess to a memorandous of association, and otherwise complying with the requirements of this act, in respect of registration, form an incorporated company, with or without limited limiting."

SEC, 58. If such General Assembly at its first see-

sion does not pass the statutes mentioned in the last section, the Governor shall immediately call an extra ression, which shall continue until the statutes are

SEC. 59. The statutes mentioned in the last two sec-SEC. 59. The statutes mentioned in the last two sections shall be subject to repeal or medification from time to time; but in case of repeal new statutes on the same subject and with the like intent shall be substituted therefor. And all corporations that have been heretofore created, or that may be hereafter created under the authority of this State, may be at any time dissolved by the General Assembly.

ARTICLE H.

RESTRAINTS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

SEC. 60. The freedom of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, is guaranteed to every person within this State. No one, by reason of his opinions on matters of religion, shall be held incompetent to voic, to hold office, or to testify. But the freedom thus guaranteed shall not excuse acts of licentiousness, or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State.

SEC. 61. No haw can be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press; for every citizen may freely speak, write, or publish his thoughts on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. In every criminal prosecution for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the interview shall determine both the law and the fact;

for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the fury, who shall determine both the law and the fact; and if it appear to them that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives, and for justifiable ends, the accused shall be acquitted.

SEC. 62. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty

or property, without due process according to the

SEC. 63. Justice must not be denied to any person, SEC. 68. Justice must not be defined to any person, nor deferred; and none can be refused due process on payment of the fees established by law.

SEC. 64. The right of trial by jury, in all cases in which it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever; but this right may be waived by the parties in civil cases, in the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 65. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus cannot be suspended except by the General Assembly, and by that only, when, in case of invasion of this State, or rebellion against it, the public safety may require the suspension.

SEC. 66. No person shall be held to answer for an

SEC. 66. No person shall be held to answer for an infamous crime unless upon presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, except:

1. In case of impeachment; or
2. In case of breach of military discipline, by a member of the militia while in actual service, or by a member of the land or naval forces of this State in time of war, or when kept by the State with the consent of Congress in time of peace; or sent of Congress in time of peace; or

3. In case of petty larceny, when so provided by

aw. SEC. 67. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused SEC. 67. In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall be entitled to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; he shall be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; shall be confronted with the witnesses against him; shall have compulsory process for witnesses in his favor; and may appear and defend in person and with counsel.

SEC. 68. No person shall be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense; nor be compelled in any criminal case to bear witness against himself; but he may be compelled to testify against another upon any charge or question of bribery, and if his testimony disclose a crime in himself such testimony shall not be used against him.

be used against him.
[Art. 1, Sec. 6, of the present Constitution, with the last clause added.

This clause would remove one of the greatest difficulties now existing in procuring convictions for bribery.]

SEC. 69. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel or unusual punishments inflicted.

Sec. 70. Witnesses shall not be imprisoned in order SEC. 70. Witnesses shall not be imprisoned in order to secure their attendance, if they can give security therefor; and, if unable to give the security, their testimony shall be taken in writing, before a judge and in presence of the accused, and thereupon they shall be discharged.

SEC. 71. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, must not be violated; no search or seizure shall be made, but upon due process, and no process shall issue, but on proba-

lated: no search or seizure shall be made, but upon due process, and no process shall issue, but on probable cause supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the persons or things to be seized. But this section shall not be held to prevent the arrest and temporary detention without process of a person found in the actual commission of crime.

SEC. 72. Private property shall not be taken from the owner for private use, except as prescribed in the

next section, nor for public use without previous just

next section, nor for partial of the manner prescribed by law.

SEC. 73. Private roads may be opened in the manner prescribed by law; the necessity thereof and the compensation therefor being first determined by a jury of freeholders, and the compensation paid by the present heuntied. Person benefited. SEC. 74. No citizen of this State can be compelled

to pay or contribute to any tax, dufy, lean, gift, or other charge, which is not laid or imposed by a law of the United States or of this State. of the United States or of this State.

SEC. 75. The right of the people or any portion of them to assemble and to discuss public matters and petition the Government, or any department thereof, cannot be interfered with on any pretext whatever.

SEC. 76. A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms cannot be infringed.

SEC. 77. Persons having religious scruples against bearing arms shall not be compelled thereto, if they pay the State an equivalent in money, to be estimated according to the expense of procuring an able-bodied substitute.

according to the expense of procuring an able-bodied substitute.

Sec. 78. No person can in any case be subjected to martial rule, except when employed in the army or navy, or the militia in actual service.

Sec. 79. Retrospective laws are dangerous and unjust, and cannot be passed to the prejudice of the right or claim of any person whomsoever.

Sec. 80. No divorce shall be granted, except in a judicial proceeding.

Sec. 81. No lottery shall be authorized, nor the sale of lottery tickets allowed.

Sec. 82. No bank of issue shall be hereafter established under the authority of this State.

Sec. 83. No money shall be paid from the Treasury of the State, or from any of the funds belonging to it or under its management, except in pursuance of an appropriation by law; nor unless such payment is made within two years next after the appropriation.

tion. ARTICLES III. AND IV., About the property and finances of the State and title to land, similar to provisions of present Constitution.

ARTICLE V. ARTICLE V.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.

SEC. 96. A delegation of official power being a sacred trust, a violation of that trust, or undue influence upon its exercise, is a flagrant crime; therefore the bribery of any member of the General Assembly, or other person holding office under this State, shall be adjudged felony, punishable by deprivation of the right to vote or hold office, and by imprisonment in a State prison for they wars or such further term as right to vote or hold office, and by imprisonment in a State prison for five years, or such further term as may be by law prescribed. An agreement or understanding of any member of the General Assembly with any other member, that either shall vote in a particular manner upon any measure, shall be deemed a bribery. Every willful violation of this Constitution by any person holding office under it, shall be subject to the same penalties as bribery.

SEC. 97. The General Assembly may, by general laws, and by such only, establish local governments in counties, towns, cities, and villages, with such powers legislative and executive, as it may judge expedient; but all the officers thereof must be elected by the electors of such counties, towns, cities, and villages respectively, or appointed by persons thus elected.

SEC. 98. No military force of any kind can be kept

SEC. 98. No military force of any kind can be kept on foot without the consent of the General Assemby; no soldier can be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; and the military shall at all times be subordinate to the civil power.

SEC. 99. Claims against the State may be prosecuted in the Supreme Court by action, in the same manner as claims against a citizen; provision shall be made by law for the defense of the State in such actions; and, if judgments are finally recovered against the State, the General Assembly at its next session thereafter shall make appropriation for the payment thereof.

against the State, the General Assembly at he next session thereafter shall make appropriation for the payment thereof.

Sec. 100. Treason against the State shall consist in levying war against it, or adhering to its ensmies, giving them aid and comfort. But there can be no treason in obeying the Constitution of the United States, and the laws and treaties made in pursuance thereof. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overtact, or on confession in open court.

Sec. 101. All officers, legislative, executive or judicial, civil or military, except such inferior officers as may be by law exempted, shall, before they enter on the daties of their respective offices, take and subscribe an eath or affrmation in the following form:

"I do solemnly swear for affirm, as the case may be lithat I will support the Constitution of the United States, and Constitution of the State of New-York, and that I will faithfully discharge the duries of the office of —— according to the best of my ability."

No other oath, declaration, or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office of public trust.

Sec. 102. No person shall be eligible at any election who is, by any of the six exceptions contained in Section 14, disqualified from voting at such election.

Sec. 103. The political year and legislative term shall begin on the first day of January, and the General Assembly shall every year meet on the first Tuesday in January, unless a different day is appointed by law.

Sec. 104. The elections for such officers of the State as are elective by the people, shall be held on the

on the first Monday of December Ioliowing than election, to inquire whether this Constitution has been in every respect observed; whether the laws have been faithfully executed, and whether abuses have erept into any department of the Government. They shall hold office till the end of the year next after their election; a majority shall be a quorum for business; they may adjourn from time to time; they shall report to the General Assembly, at its first session after their election, the result of their inquiries to that time, and at the next session their final result. If, in their judgment, an amendment or revision of the Constitution is desirable, they may propose amendments or call a Convention for the purpose of revision. When amendments are proposed, they shall be submitted to the people at the first general election thereafter, and, if approved by a majority of the electors voting thereon, shall become a part of this Constitution. When a Convention is called, the members thereof shall be elected at the next general election thereafter, by Senate Districts, sixteen from each district.

nembers thereof shall be elected at the heat general election thereafter, by Senate Districts, sixteen from each district.

Sec. 107. This Constitution and the Constitution of the United States, shall be taught in all the Public Schools of this State, and a copy of both shall be delivered to every scholar during his attendance.

PART IV.

REPEAL OF FORMER CONSTITUTIONS.

SEC. 108. This Constitution shall take effect on the first day of January, 1809. The existing Constitution shall continue in force till that day, except that;

1. Members of the General Assembly, Covernor and Lieutenant-Governor, under this Constitution, shall be elected at the general election in 1808;

2. Sections 60 to 88, both inclusive, of this Constitution, shall apply to the Legislature under the existing Constitution, on and after the first day of January, 1878.

SEC. 109. All officers holding office on the Sist day of December, 1808, except Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Senators, and members of Assembly

Sec. 109. All officers holding office on the S1st day of December, 1808, except Governors, Lientenant-Governors, Senators, and members of Assembly shall continue to hold their offices, and exercise the present functions thereof, till the 1st day of March, 1809, and no longer.

Sec. 110. On the 1st day of March, 1809, all actions and proceedings then pending in the present Court of Appeals and in the present Supreme Court shall be transferred to the Supreme Court established under this Constitution.

transferred to the Supreme Court established under this Constitution.

Sec. 111. The former Constitutions of Government of this State, with all their amendments are repealed: such repeal to take effect on the 1st day of January, 1809, except as provided in the last two sections; but the repeal shall not revive any former law or rule heretofore repealed or abrogated, nor shall it affect any right already existing or accrued, or any proceed-ing already taken, except as in this Constitution already provided.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

The late disorders in Burmah, and the anarchy which still prevails there, threaten to produce a famine.

Rice is said to be enormously dear.

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily News

The Paris correspondent of The London Daily Newstransmits an extraordinary rumor from the French capital, to the effect that a high military officer is in the fort of Vincennes, under arrest, accused of treasonable practices, and in particular of having betrayed to Prussia the French plan of a campaign in case of a war.

Under the statute against profane swearing, a young English gentleman named Allan, the son of a clergyman, was recently summoned before the bench of magistrates at High Wycombe, County of Bucks, for saying "Be damned if I do." After an examination, he was discharged, with the admonition not to do so any more.

At Dukinfield, England, a collier named George Fletcher, who had been forbidden his parents' house on account of his evil courses, got up early one morning, took a poker, and beat his mother about the head with it until she was nearly dead. When discovered, he was knoeling upon the poor woxan's body, and still beating her. She was quite insensible, and the poker was broken.

A man naméd Pollock, living in a tenement house in Edinburgh, was reading by his fireside the other evening, when the hearthstone suddenly gave way under

her. She was quite insensible, and the poker was broken. A man naméd Pollock, living in a tenement house in Edinburgh, was reading by his irreside the other evening, when the hearthstone suddenly gave way under him, and he fell into a deep cavern fall of water. His wife reached down and held him by the hair until assistance arrived. It turned out that the house had been built over the runs of an ancient malt kin, of which none of the occupants suspected the existence.

A conference of representatives of the various co operative Societies of the kingdom of Wurtemburg, was held recently at Canustadt. Another meeting has since taken place, in the same town, of the Presidents and many members of the various Societies for the instruction of workmen. There are some 20 of these valuable institutions in Swabia, called Arbeiter Bildungs Vereine, and the encouragement they have received from the upper classes has enabled the central Society in Stuttgard to purchase a fine large house at the cost of 157,000. There will be a hall for instructive and amusing meetings, library, reading-room, etc. At the meeting above referred to the discussion turned on the most salient subjects of social political, and economic movement, and a report was presented as to the steps taken by the league of these Societies to obtain direct and universal suffrage. A pacific address to the French people was voted unanimously, similar to that farwardad by the machinists of Berliu.

THE MONEY MARKET.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

ARD OF BROKERS-1 P. M. OPEN BOARD OF BROKERS—1 P. M.

Ohio & Miss Cer Eric Chic R & Pa
20,000. 251 500. 551 200. 881
100. 43 200. 503. 591 100. b10. 881
100. 431 800. 83 201 800. b3. 681
100. b10. 431 200. 810. 502 800. b3. 681
100. b10. 431 200. 810. 502 Chic & N West
Boston Water Pow 300. 85 501 400. 341
500. 25 500. 52 800. b3. 341
100. 810. 251 Mich 80 & N Ind 300. 810. 344
100. 810. 251 Mich 80 & N Ind 300. 810. 344 

PETROLEUM AND MINING STOCKS. FIRST BOARD.

SALES.

Mining Stocks. Atlantic & Pacific Quartz Hill

Illinois Central

Gold closes at 1261, after selling at 1364 and 1364. The exports of the week have been \$777,143, of which \$550,700 went to-day. The Gold Exchange Bank elearances are \$62,597,000, and the balances \$1,873,323. The shipments of specie to-day were \$237,700 per Europe, \$200,000 per Pennsylvania, \$105,000 per City of Baltimore, and \$8,000 per Germania.

Government securities were firm at the close of business, and quoted thus: issi, coupon, iii alli; Five-twenties, coupon, 1862, 1001-201094; Five-twenties, coupon, 1864, 105 a 1051; Five-twenties, coupon, 1865, 106]@1001; Five-twenties, coupon, 1805, new issue, 108@1081; Ten-forties, coupon, 901@991; Seventhirty notes, first series, 100@1001; Seven-thirty notes, second series, 1051/201051; Seven-thirty notes, third series, 1051@1052.

The stock market is firmer and there is more dispo sition to buy for an advance. The operations in this sufficient to show the presence of an opposition to the current opinion of the street, which favors a sharp downward movement before any material advance can be maintained upon the crop prospects. The increased activity in money has no depressing effect on prices, and the recent letter of Mr. McCulloch is taken as assurance that no pressure will be created by the operations of the Treasury which he can prevent. After the call the market continued active. Ecle was in good demand and sold at 601. Michigan Southern gold at 60%, but afterward reacted to 69. The North-Western shares are in request, and the market closed firm at quotations, and but few stocks offering. The closing quotations were: New-York Central, 981 209; Erie, 601 2001; Reading, 1041 2 1011: Michigan Southern, 681@00; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 741@751; Rock Island, 877@884; North-Western, 311@341; North-Western Preferred, 581@ 582; Fort Wayne, 961-2061; Ohio and Mississippi

Certificates, 251/2/252.

The business of the Sub-Treasury was: Receipts for Customs, \$070,000; for Gold Notes, \$108,000; Total Receipts, \$1,732,945 80; Total Payments. \$3,070,537 70 : Balance, \$123,583,739 67.

It is said the Bank Statement will show a decrease in leans and deposits of \$3,000,000, in legal tender of \$2,000,000, and a gain in specie of \$500,000.

Money is in better supply, as usual on Saturday, but is quoted 627 per cent for commercial bills. No change. At the close money was very easy, and large amounts were offered at 6 per cent. The foreign exchange market was dull, and quota-

tions were nominally as under: Bankers' bills on En-

gland at 60 days, 110@1101; at 3 days, 1101@1101; bills on Paris at 60 days, 5.111 @5.15; at 3 days, 5.091@ 5.101; Berlin, 721@721; Bremen, 791@791; Frankfort, 411 @ 411; Amsterdam, 411 @ 411; Hamburg, 361 @ 361; Antwerp, 5.137@5.124. Freights to Liverpool, per steamer, 500 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@4d., and 2,000 boxes Cheese at 20s. To

London, 300 bbls. Rosin at 2s. \$\P\$ \$10 15, 50 tcs. Beef at 3s., and 50 bbls. Pork at 2s. To Antwerp, 50 hhds. Tobacco at 5s., 45 cases do. at 7s. 6d. A vessel to Genoa with Tobacco at 26s. 3d., one from City Point, Va., to Fuma, with 225 hhds. Tobacco at 55s., and one to Marseilles with Petroleum on private terms.

The London correspondent of The Financial Chronicle writes as follows: During the last two seasons our wheat crop, though not

During the last two seasons our wheat crop, though not greatly deficient in quantity, has not been an average one, and in many districts considerable damage was created by the unfavorable state of the weather during the progress of harvest work. Many would have led us to believe that the crop was greatly deficient; but had such been the case, the rise in prices must have been far more rapid, taking into consideration our somewhat unfavorable position in regard to foreign supplies. The quotations, indeed, did rise to the extent of between 15/and 29/per quarter; but with the reputed short crop here, the reported great deficiency in France, in Frussia, and also the northern part of Russia, and the small prospect we had of receiving supplies from America, an advance of much greater extent should have taken place, had these assertions been even an approximation of the truth.

It is a fact worthy of notice, not only in this country but also in America—here as a consuming, and in the United States as a producing country—that in the South of Russia great progress has in recent years been made in the cultivation of wheat; and not only has the produce raised increased in quantity, but there has been, which is most important, a very marked improvement in quality. Most of your readers are probably aware that some of the finest—if not the finest—wheat in ithe world is produced on the banks of the Vistula, in Polish Prussia, and that these are shipped from Dantzie, and are technically called Dantzie wheats. The enterprising agriculturist in Germany has for several years had a tendency to migrate toward Southern Russia, and the Germans have, in consequence, farmed on an extensive scale in that part, and have produced wheat from the fine German scoed. This is the simple secret of the great improvement in the quality of Russian wheat, and although the stringent laws respecting the retention of nationality, and the dislike of the Germans to become Russians, compet the Germans to return to their native land at an early period, st

from a milder quality of wheat. With regard to our own crop, it is yet early to form an estimate, or to venture an opinion. So much depends upon the weather, and in such an uncertain climate as this, predictions possess but little value. Last week the weather was hot, and vegetation made rapid strides; but this week cold easterly winds have prevalled, and although no damage has been reported, a very serious check has been given, and the pastures are now very bare of grass. We seem, however, to be on the eve of a change. The wheat plant looks well and vigorous. An increased breadth of hand is under cultivation, and so far as present appearances go, there is a favorable prospect. The same may be said with regard to France. Under these circumstances, millers operate with caution, and hence the trade is slow; and under the influence of a moderate importation, the teudency of prices is rather in favor of buyers. Holders of produce, however, do not press sales, and consequently the quotations are without material change. During the next few weeks, assuming that our harvest prospects continue good, we may anticipate a sluggish trade for wheat, with a slight downward tendency in prices. As, however, supply and demand som pretty equally balanced, there appears to be no reom for any important decline in the quotations. from a milder quality of wheat. With regard to our own

The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales, or 36,713,112 lbs.; from January 1 to April 27, 1807, 16,315 bales, or 7,714,521 lbs.; for the month ending May 25, 1867, 3,970 bales, or 2,245,80

The total imports at New-York for the week compare as follows:

Total......\$5,950,715 \$4,291,200 \$3,933,315 \$5,152,677 The New-York imports of foreign Dry Goods com-

pare as follows: For the teech. 1 Entered at the port ..... \$ Thrown on market. 1.324,749 1,700,541 1.285,236 Since January 1. 1.865. 1.865. 1.865. Entered at the port. \$18,766.801 \$92,238,524 \$41,633,538 Thrown on market. 22,791,804 50,205,662 46,045,487 Efforts are again being made for the reëstablish-

ment of the cental system. A meeting of the Detroit Board of Trade has been held to take into consideration the circular letter in the New-York Produce Exchange, inviting the several Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce to send delegates to meet in convention at some central locality, at such time as may be deemed best, for the purpose of securing united action in establishing the decimal or centa system for the measurement of cereals, and reported in favor of acceding to the proposition. The Board voted to send a delegation to such place and at such time as may be agreed upon for holding the proposed convention. A report was also adopted approving the resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade on the subject of a reform in the system of warehouse receipts in the cities of New-York, Albany, and

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Thursday, says:

Brooklyn.

The Cincinnati Gazette, of Thursday, says:

There was a considerable demand for money to-day, to pay duties on whisky and tobacco, but from other parties there was not much inquiry. The market may be called moderately easy for first-class paper at \$250 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ cent. There is no more currency for other grades than heretofore. The country banks continue to check for currency, but as a partial offset to this, collections are improving. The balances, however, are rather in the declining scale. The market was more nearly supplied with exchange to-day, and at the close dealers were not disposed to pay over par. Bankers' checks were sold to some extent on the street at this rate.

The carnings of the Toledo, Peorla, and Warsaw Rate.

The earnings of the Toledo, Peorla, and Warsaw Rallway Co, to May 15 are reported as follows;
1806.....159,849 87 | 1887.....\$188,895 50 | Increase.\$29,006

half of the GREAT TRUNK LINE between the Pacific Coast and the Mississippi Vailey, and will ultimately extend from San Francisco to Sait Lake, upward of 800 miles. About 100 miles are now built and equipped, beginning at Sacrameuto (tide water) and extending early wardly nearly to the summit of the Sierra Nevadae. Fifty miles additional are nearly ready for the iron, which will embrace the whole mountain section.

Between Sacramento and Salt Lake (726 miles, as surveyed,) the Company receives aid from the Government nearly half sufficient to build the road, and upon that distance will have the following available resources for

construction:

U. S. o per cent. Bonds—7 miles at \$16,000; 120
miles at \$48,000; and 559 miles at \$27,000.

First Mortgage Bonds for like amounts per mile
Donation 12,000 acros public lands, per mile
(say)
Donation bonds and real estate given by cities
in California.

Capital Stock, subscribed and paid in gold.
State Aid Bonds, interest paid by California.
Convertible Bonds, 7 per cent.
Estimated surplus from net carnings, basis of
1865, gold. 15,000,000

or at the rate of over \$100,000 per mile. It is believed the whole difficult and costly portion is now running, and carning from local traffic four times the operating expenses. The net earnings for 1866 were more than three times the annual interest liabilities meurred in building and equipping it.

The Company now offer their First Montgage Thirt YEAR BONDS, bearing SIX PER CENT INTEREST IN GOLD from January 1, in currency. They are in sums of \$1,000 each, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in New-York, and are ten per cent cheaper than Five-Twe direction are only moderate thus far, but they are ties. At the current rates of gold, they pay \$1 per cent upon the investment. For safety, stability and profit, they are musurpassed, being made by act of Congress as first lien upon the Road, equipments, &c., and superior to that of the Government and all others.

For sale by Banks and Bankers throughout the coun

try, and by FISK & HATCH,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Scenrities,

THE MARKETS.

[Carefully reported for THE THEMAL! SATURDAY, June 1, 1807.

ASHES—The market is firm, with a moderate demand;
sales at \$8.75 for Fots, and \$13 for Pearls.

COTFON—The demand continues good from spinners and shippers, and prices are stronger, closing at 274c. for Middling Uplands, and 234c. for do. New-Orieans. Sales

f 1.600 bales.
OFFFE-We hear of no important sales, but holders

of 1.600 bales.

COFFFE—We hear of no important sales, but bolders are steady at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour has been very dull; hardly enough has been done to give to list value. In the present condition of the market large sales could not be effected without submitting to ruinous prices, and there is less pressure than all yesterday's market. The sales are 2,600 bbls. at \$3.25 to 25 for Superime State; \$10.802313 for Extra State; \$10.802311 25 for the low grades of Spring Wheat Western Extra; \$12.8514 20 for good to choice Spring Wheat Western Extra; \$12.8514 20 for good to choice Spring Wheat Western Extra; \$12.8514 20 for Shipping Ohio; \$13.22.851 25 for Trade and Family brands of Ohio, Miehlgan, and indiana; and \$14.8016 25, chiefly at \$14.252.814 50. Cannidian Flour is very freely offered, and is lower; sales of \$21 bags and bbls, at \$14.2016 25, chiefly at \$14.252.814 50. Cannidian Flour is lower and unsettled; sales of 30 bbls, at \$13.25 x514 for the low grades of Extra, and \$14.20215 25 for Trade and Family brands. Southern Flour is lower and dull; sales of 20 bbls, at \$11.602\$13 35 for common to fair Raitimore and Country Extras, and \$13.852514 25 for Trade and Family brands. Rye Flour is lower; sales of 700 bbls, at \$1.75.852 40 for common to choice. Corn Meal is in fair demand, but heavy; sales of 700 bbls, at \$5.85 for Western; \$6.25 for Fairfax, and \$6.25.256 50 for Brandy-wine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is altogether nominal and

Wine. GRAIN-The Wheat market is altogether nominal and wine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is altogether nominal and lower, the demand extremely light, dealers generally wide apart in their views. We hear only of 7,500 bush, good No. 2 Milwakee at \$2.40, and a cargo of do. on private terms. White California is held at \$3, and is quite duit Barley is innet! e., and is heavy; \$1,10%1.25 for State and Canada West. Earley Malt is unchanged; sales of small lots at \$1,50%1.55. Oats are again lower, and the demand is light, the trade hold off; the anles are 44,000 bush, at \$2.95 soc. for Western; \$2,205 for Ohio; \$7,20%1.5, for State, in store and delivered. Rye is heavy, the demand light, sales of 2,200 bush. Western at \$1,70%\$1.72. Corn is less active, quite plenty, and closes quiet, especially old; new is the most salable, the demand is mainly for home use the sales are 43,000 bush, at \$1,176%\$1.72. for new Mixed Western; \$1,0%\$1.72 for lold mixed, in store and afloat. The shipments of Breadstuffs from San Francisco, April 27, 1867, have been as follows: 63,28% qr. sacks Flour to New-York, and 28,726 qr. sacks to foreign ports, not including Great Britain and Ireland, and 7,729 sacks to other foreign ports; 20,500 sacks Corn to foreign ports, not including Great Britain and Ireland, and 7,729 sacks to other foreign ports; 20,500 sacks Corn to foreign ports, not including Great Britain and Ireland, 185 sacks Barley to New-York, and 643 sacks to foreign po its, not including Great Britain and Ireland, 185 sacks Barley to New-York, and 643 sacks to foreign po its, not including Great Britain and Ireland, 185 sacks Barley to New-York, and 643 sacks to foreign po its, not including Great Britain and Ireland, 185 sacks Barley to New-York, and 643 sacks to foreign po its, not held and Great Britain and Ireland, 185 sacks Barley to New-York, and 643 sacks

and Ireland; 145 sacks Barley to New-York, and 643 sacks to foreign po.ts, not including Great Britain and Ireland. GUNNIES—Both Bags and Cloth are very quiet. We quoto the former at 201021c., and the latter at 2310. for Calcuita.

HOPS continue in good domand for home consumption at about previous rates; sales at from 30 260c., as to HOPS continue in good domaind for home consumptions at about previous rates; sales at from 30 260c., as to growth and quality.

HEMP—The demand is very limited for Manlia; holders generally demand 12c., gold: other descriptions remains unchanged. Stock on hand, June 1, 1867: Americal Dressed, 454 bales; American Undressed, 91 bales; Hampico, 438 bales; June, 8,173 bales; Italian, 891 bales; Tampico, 438 bales.

MOLASSES—The demand is fair and prices firm; sales of 150 hhds. Porto Rice, in lots, at 70 275c.; 150 Barbadoes at 60c.; 120 Neuvitas at 53 262c., and 119 Demarara on private terms.

vate terms.
OILS—American Linseed has been in fair demand and

OILS—American Linseed has been in fair demand and prices are firm at \$1.37\tilde{3}1 40; English do, has advanced and has been quite active, the demand being in part for forward delivery; sales at 90.29\tilde{3}1, end in part for forward delivery; sales at 90.29\tilde{3}1, end in part for forward delivery; sales at 90.29\tilde{3}1, end in moderate 1 Lard Oil has been in good demand and firm at from 90c. \$1.15 for No. 2, No. 1, and fair to prime.

PROVISIONS—There has been a moderate business in Pork to-day at about former prices. For future delivery sales of 250 bbls. Mess, buyer June, at \$23.56; the sales cash and regular are 1,500 bbls. at \$22 for Old Mess; and \$23.30\tilde{3}23 31\tilde{3}2 for New do. Beef is firm and more active; sales of 300 bbls. at \$13\tilde{3}1 for common to fair Flain Mess; \$17.2\tilde{5}21 for good to choice do.; and \$21.2\tilde{2}25 for Extra do. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal. Beef Hana are neglected. Cut Mests are quiet; sales of 95 pkgs. at \$20. for Pickled Shoulders; and 11\tilde{2}0. for Bellies. Bacon is without activity. Lard is lower but fairly active; sales also of 600 tes. at \$12\tilde{2}2\tilde{2}c for Kettle Rendered; sales also of 600 tes. at \$12\tilde{2}2\tilde{2}c for Kettle Rendered; sales also of 600 bbls., sellor last half of June and first half of July, at 13\tilde{2}0.

BUTTER continues dull, and prices have a downward

Goshen and Orange Co. palls, F b. 202-State, firkins, good to prime 282-State, half firkins, medium to prime 2523 State firkins, common and fair 1431